

#### **Morning Session is Currently in Progress**

Please Join WebEx Room Number 926 591 014 energy.webex.com









#### **Survival Tips for Entrepreneurs**

Moderator: **Dr. Danielle Applestone** 

Presenters: **Dr. Gregory Poilasne**, **Kristin Sampayan**, **Tim Latimer**, **Leila Madrone**, **Dr. Kristin Denault** 









#### **Lunch Session is Currently in Progress**

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# **Broadening Storage Technologies Beyond Lithium-Ion**

Moderator: **Edward Randolph** 

Presenters: Laurence Abcede, Richard Wirz, Philippe Bouchard, Rick Winter, Byron Washom













# Vanadium Redox Flow Battery Demonstration at San Diego Gas & Electric Company



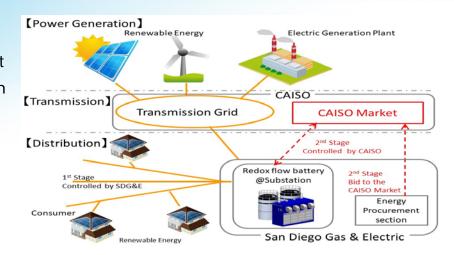
Laurence Abcede
Distributed Energy Resources

February 19, 2019

#### SDG&E / SEI VRF History



- The New Energy and Industrial Technology Development
  Organization (NEDO) and Sumitomo Electric (SEI), sought
  a California IOU partner for a United States demonstration
  project
- Provide a full-scale system, between 2-8 MW, to support any use case determined by the IOU
- SDG&E was chosen as the IOU member to partner with SEI.
- Miguel Substation in Bonita, CA was chosen as the most suitable location
- SEI and SDG&E signed an agreement on April 2016
- The VRF Battery was commissioned and fully operational on June 2017
- The VRF Battery is participating in the CAISO marketplace as of December 2018



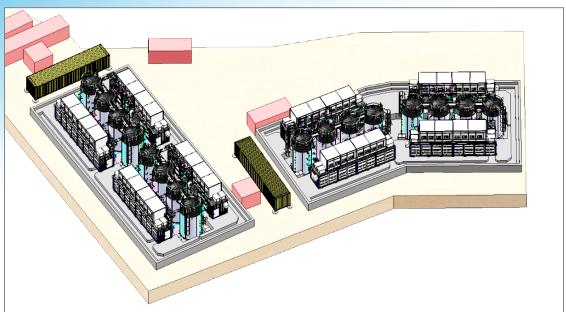


# Miguel Vanadium Redox Flow Battery Installation





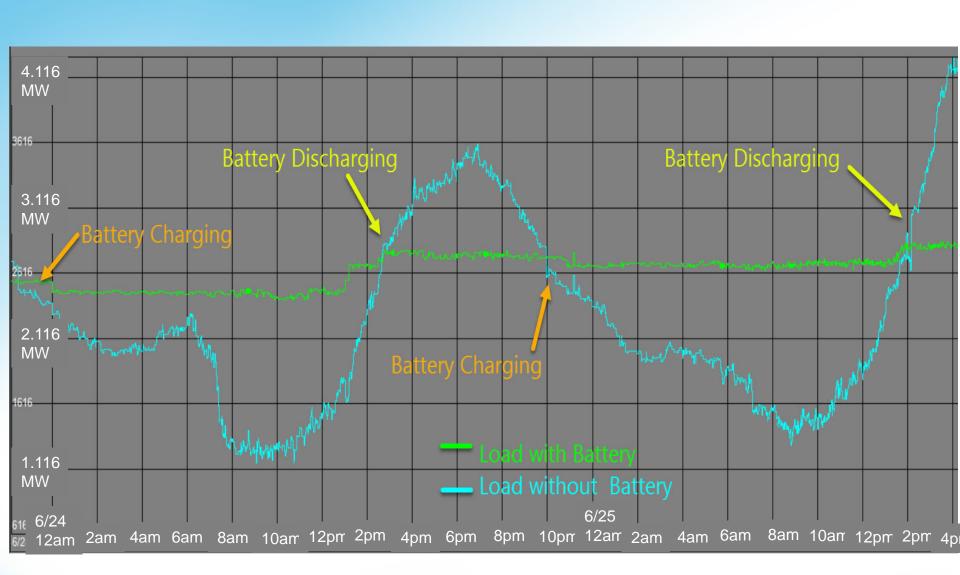






#### Example of Operation





#### Summary of Lessons Learned



#### **Needs**

- Multi-Purpose Asset
- Mitigate intermittency of PV
- Store excess renewables
- Ramp support

#### **Demonstrate**

- Limitless Cycles
- Long Lifetime
- Use of High Power PCS
- Efficiency Enhancement

#### **Use Case Drives Technology Choice**

- Power vs. energy
- Technology cost
- Technology safety





#### Questions?





# Thank You

Laurence Abcede SDG&E DER Manager

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#### Confidential & Proprietary

Znyth® Battery Specification

Design 132



Characteristic	Units	Parameter
Nominal Voltage	V <sub>DC</sub>	64
Voltage Range	V <sub>DC</sub>	44 to 82
Rated Power	kW	0.5
Rated Energy	kWh	2.0
Nominal Discharge Current	Add	8.0
Maximum Current	Add	22
Short Circuit Current	Add	350 maximum
Short Circuit Time Constant (L/R)		< 5ms
Round Trip DC Efficiency	%	Approximately 75 at 100% DoD
Self-Discharge	Whr/hr	25
UL Rating		UL 1973 (pending)
Optimum Operating Temperature (Ambient)	°C	10 to 45
Maximum Operating Temperature (Ambient)	°C	-20 to 55
Dimensions (H x W x D)	in. (cm)	15.36 x 17.05 x 27.41 (39.0 x 43.3 x 69.6)
Weight	Lbs (kg)	~275 (125)

Table 1: Summary of the Znyth Battery Gen 2.0 Beta (CID 132)



#### Znyth® Battery Specification Design 132

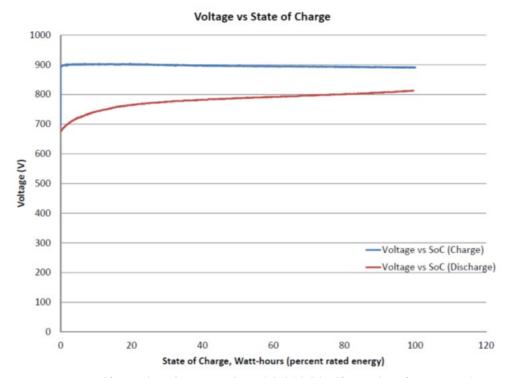
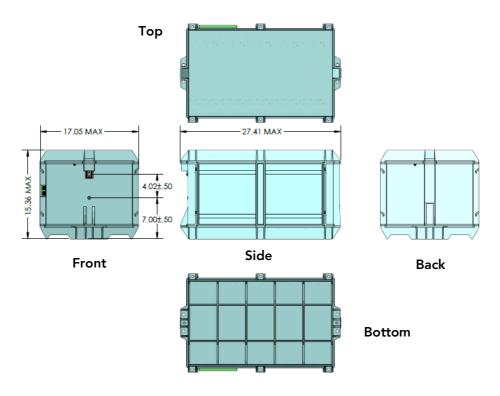


Figure 1: Charge/Discharge VDC vs. SOC (@C/4 Charge/Discharge Rate)

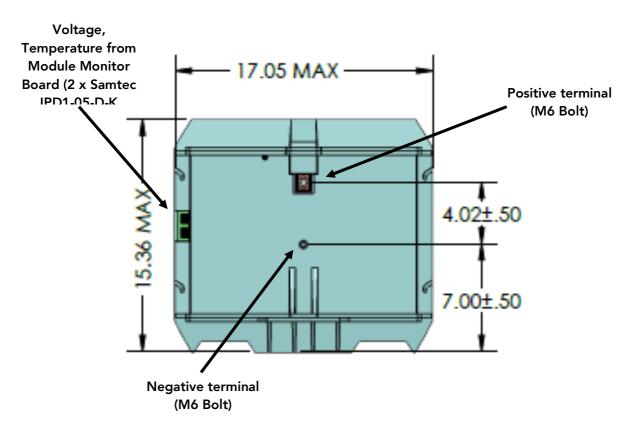


View 1: Battery Drawings (dimensions in



#### Znyth® Battery Specification Design 132

inches)



View 2: Front panel with terminals and connection ports

(dimensions are in inches)

#### **UniEnergy Technologies**

Rick Winter, CEO

Commercializing High Performance Vanadium Flow Batteries





10MW/40MWh on 15,000ft2













2012, 2013, 2014

- IP DEVELOPMENT
- Electrochemical, Mechanical, Power & Controls Engineering

2015, 2016, 2017

- PRICELESS FIELD EXPERIENCE
- Understanding Customers
- Contract Manufacturing

2018

- PIVOT TO **REFLEX™**
- Customer Driven Design
- Flexible, Modular, Resilient

2019

- 100kW C&I PROJECTS
- High System Availability
- •Industrial Design

2020

- ELECTRICITY WAREHOUSING
- E'lyte Leasing
- Storage-as-a-Service

#### UET + RKP + BNM + US DOE + DICP + 32 Utility and C&I Customers = ReFlex™



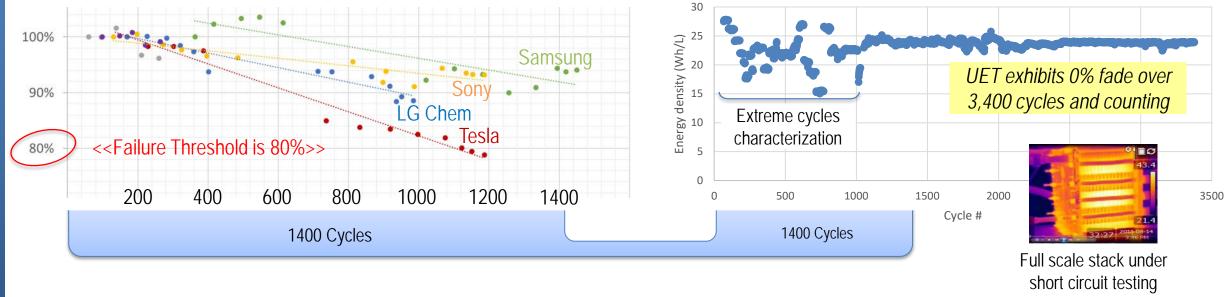


effective battery for bulk electricity storage

40MWh on 3 basketball courts

### UET's no-fade performance is a strong advantage over leading lithium technologies that degrade 15-20% over 12 months

Source: http://batterytestcentre.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Battery-Testing-Report-4-March-2018.pdf



- All state-of-the-art lithium batteries are exhibiting precipitous capacity fade after only 12 months of testing
- Tests are performed within manufacturers recommended SOC limits and including obligatory rest periods between charging and discharging
- Lithium batteries are typically deemed to have failed at 80% capacity due to accelerating decay mechanisms

- UET's vanadium flow batteries do not exhibit any capacity fade over >3400 cycles to 100% DOD with no rest periods between cycles
- This performance stability substantially eliminates operational risks when deploying large scale electricity storage plants

# Compelling Safety of Flow Batteries

Aqueous electrolytes that comprise most flow batteries are non-flammable and non-reactive with water

noncombustible

nonreactive

- Stopping the pumps switches off the chemical reaction
- Stranded energy in the stacks is insufficient to cause re-ignition hazards or arc flash
- Electrolyte and other materials are not a fuel source, but may release hazardous materials when exposed to a sustained external fire

#### Lithium Batteries

1. FIRES: More than 20 Lithium Battery Fires >1MWh in the last year





#### 2. EXPLOSIVE RE-IGNITION

Three experienced firefighters were severely burned <u>after</u> this 2.5MWh lithium fire was contained

**3. TOXIC FUMES**: this lithium battery with state-of-the-art fire protection failed during commissioning, closing freeways and evacuating citizens





### Networking Break and Poster Session











#### **Non-Battery Solutions for Grid Flexibility**

Moderator: Matthew Tisdale

Presenters: Tom Tansy, Dr. Ajit Renjit, Dr. Edward Cazalet









Update on CEC 16-079 Grp 4

Ajit A Renjit, PhD
Technical Lead – DERMS & Microgrid Controls
CEC EPIC Symposium 2019
02/20/2019





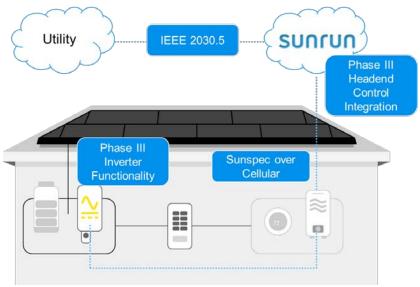
#### **CA Rule 21 Phase 3 Functions**

No.	Function Name		
1	Monitor Key DER data		
2	DER Cease to Energize and		
	Return to Service Command		
3	Limit Maximum Active Power		
5	Mode		
4	Set Active Power Mode		
5	Frequency-Watt Mode		
6	Volt-Watt Mode		
7	Dynamic Reactive Current		
	Support		
8	Scheduling Power values and		
	Modes – Volt/VAR, Power		
	Factor and Volt/Watt		

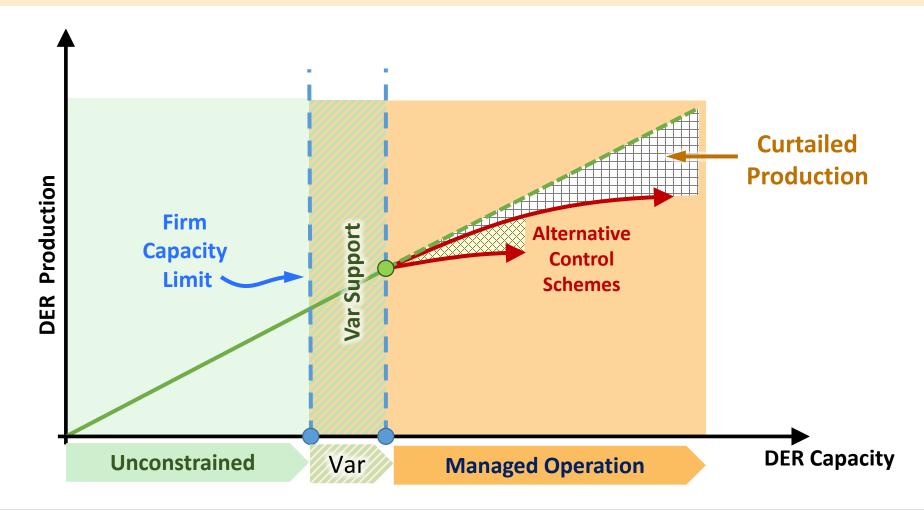
www.epri.com

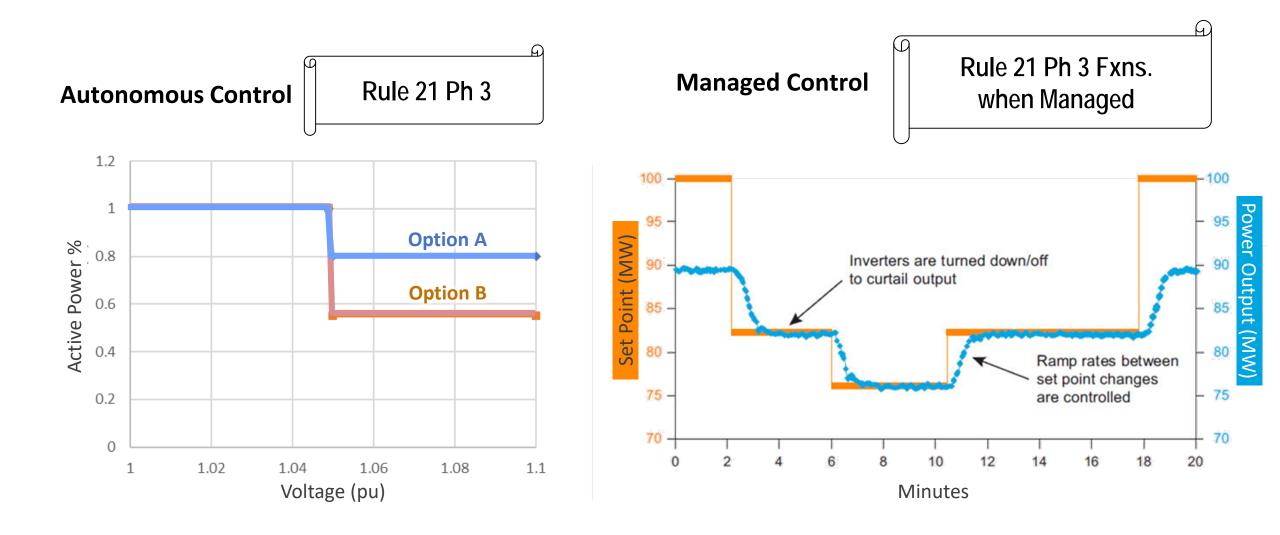
#### **Project Plan:**

- Feeder Modeling and Economic Assessment of Phase
   III Functions
- Implementation of Phase III Functions
- Develop Compliance Test Procedures
- Laboratory and Field Evaluation
- Cyber Security Testing and Public Key Infrastructure



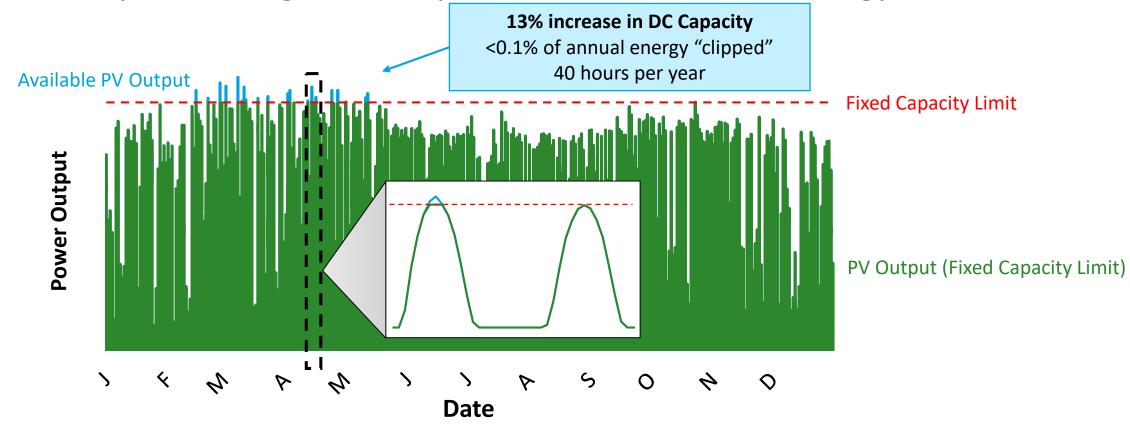
Ph 3 Functions when **managed** (DERMS) enables **more DER capacity to interconnect** by managing **real-power** output of DER to stay within **grid-level constraints**.







Optimal PV system designs already curtail available solar energy



Typical PV system designs limit ("clip") available solar energy based on fixed capacity limits. Curtailment <u>IS</u> Cost-Effective for PV Plant Developers

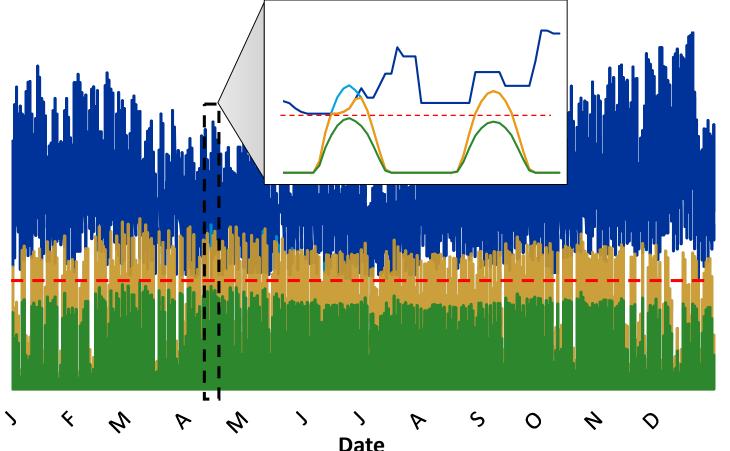
#### Recognizing Time-Varying Grid Constraints

Should feeder capacity be expanded to be used only a few hours per year?

60% increase in PV capacity

<0.1% energy curtailment

<20 hours per year



Time-Varying Grid Export Limit

Available PV Output

PV Output (Flexible Limit)

**Fixed Capacity Limit** 

PV Output (Fixed Capacity Limit)

**Takeaway:** Curtailment can be a low cost integration solution.



#### Rule 21 Ph 3 Sets-the-stage for Flexible Interconnections

What is Flexible I/C? Offer DER customers faster and cheaper interconnection to integrate more DER in areas with limited hosting capacity

#### **Drivers**

- Low resource costs
  - i.e. cheap/available land
- Expensive grid-side mitigation measures
- Infrequent need to curtail

#### Example Use Case:

 Avoid construction of dedicated feeders

#### **Benefits**

- DER customers: faster, cheaper connection; can be temporary
- Ratepayers: reduce socialized portion of upgrade costs; improved network utilization
- Policy objectives: Accelerate progress towards DER penetration goals and/or emissions targets

### Together...Shaping the Future of Electricity

# RATES

# A Complete and Low-Cost Retail Automated Transactive Energy System

Reduce Costs of Meeting California's 2045 100% Clean Energy, Electrification, and GHG Goals by

Enabling Retail Customers to Self-Manage, Shape, and Shift Electricity Use, Storage, and Supply so that

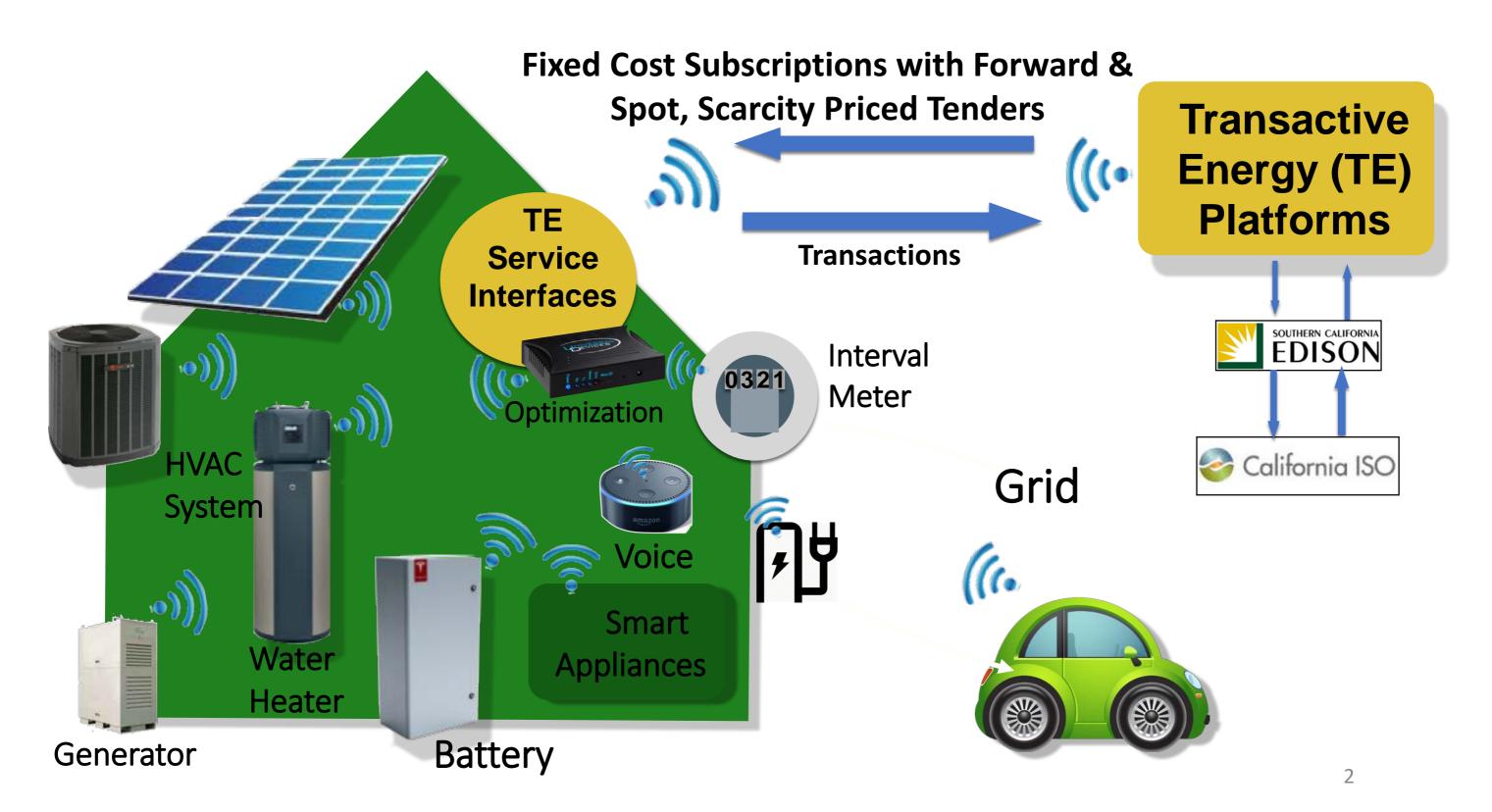
Net Electricity Usage Better Follows Variable Solar & Wind Generation using

**IoT + Subscription Transactive Tariffs + Transactive Energy Platforms** 





- Fixed Cost Subscriptions Stabilize Customer Electric Bills
- Variable Buy and Sell Prices Enable Self-Management



# RATES Customer Battery Example

#### **Battery Specifications:**

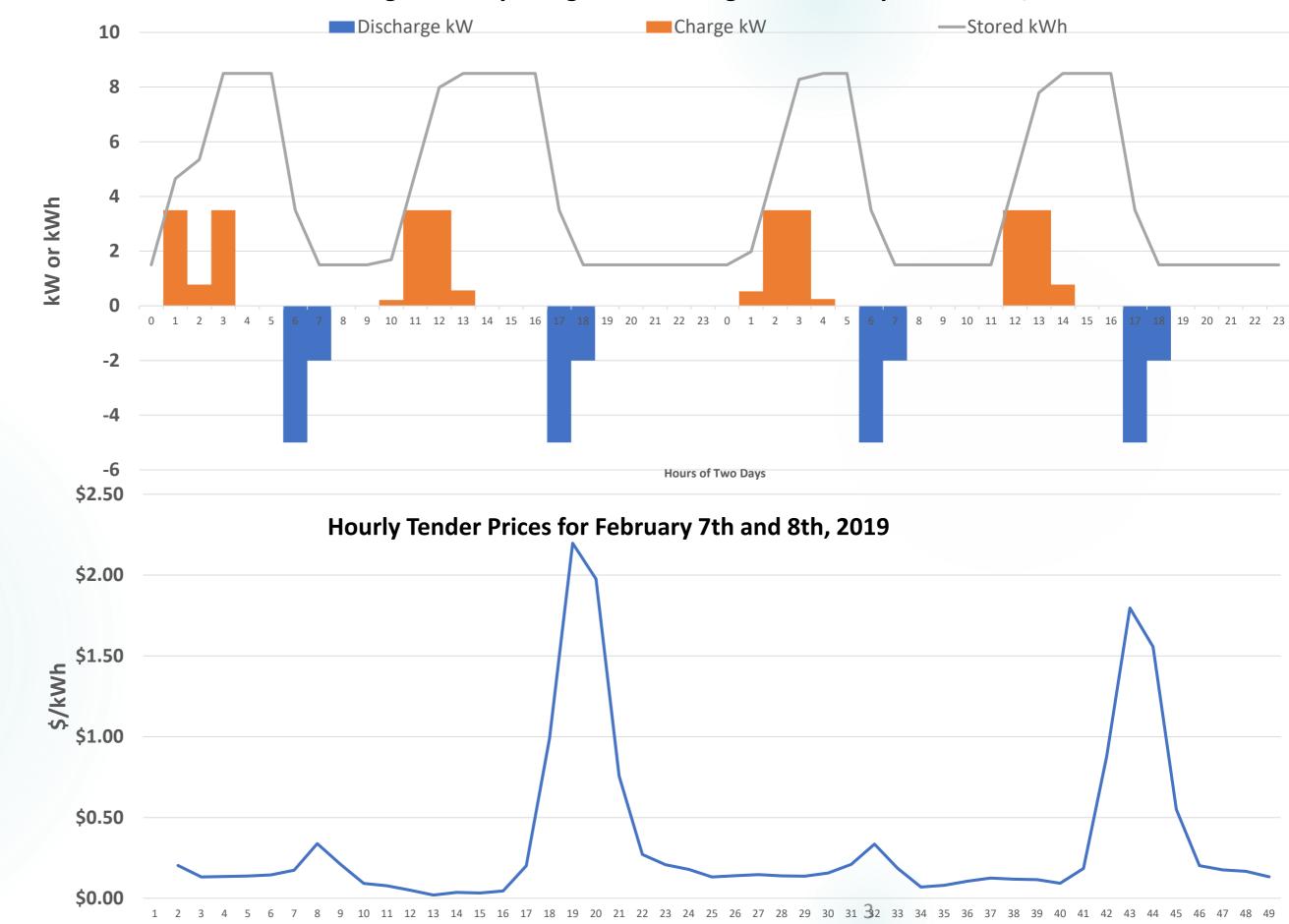
9.8 kWh Storage Capacity8.5 kWh Maximum Storage1.5 kWh Minimum Storage5 kW Maximum Discharge Rate3.5 kW Maximum Charge Rate90% Round Trip Efficiency

#### **Operating Results:**

14 kWh / Day Discharge 15.56 kWh/ Day Charge

\$17.00 First Day Net Revenues\$13.50 Second Day Net Revenues

#### Self-Managed Battery Charge and Discharge for February 7th and 8th, 2019





Smart Inverter Interoperability
Standards and Open Testing
Framework to Support HighPenetration Distributed Photovoltaics
and Storage

Summary of EPC 14-303 February 19, 2019

# Program Objectives



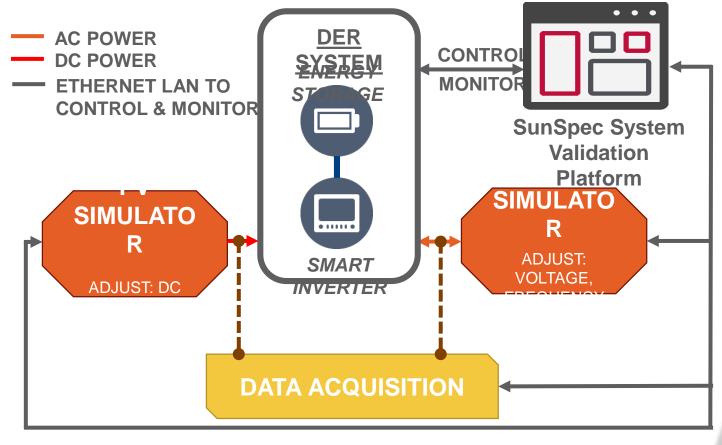
- Deliver a test & certification framework for CA Rule 21 compliance
- Reduce DER system engineering costs by 10%
- Demonstrate safe DER penetration on feeder circuits above the IEEE-mandated 15% limit using communication and smart inverters
- Demonstrate the ability of smart inverters to support the power grid during system disturbances and increase power grid reliability
- Identify new revenue models for DER investors and operators

# SunSpec Open Source Reference Test

SUNSPEC

### Platform Test Capability

- Advanced inverter and storage
- SunSpec Modbus
- IEEE 2030.5\*



\* Available Q1 2019

# SunSpec Open Source Reference Test Platform At UCSD



- Five manufacturers proven CA Rule 21 compliant
- Standard communication interface enables CA Rule 21 Phase 1 remote settings



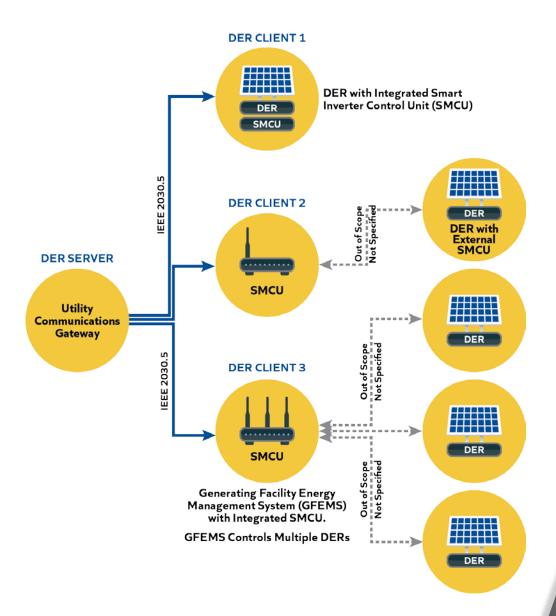
## IEEE 2030.5/CSIP Enhances Grid



• 15 PV+storage systems networked with IEEE 2030.5/CSIP

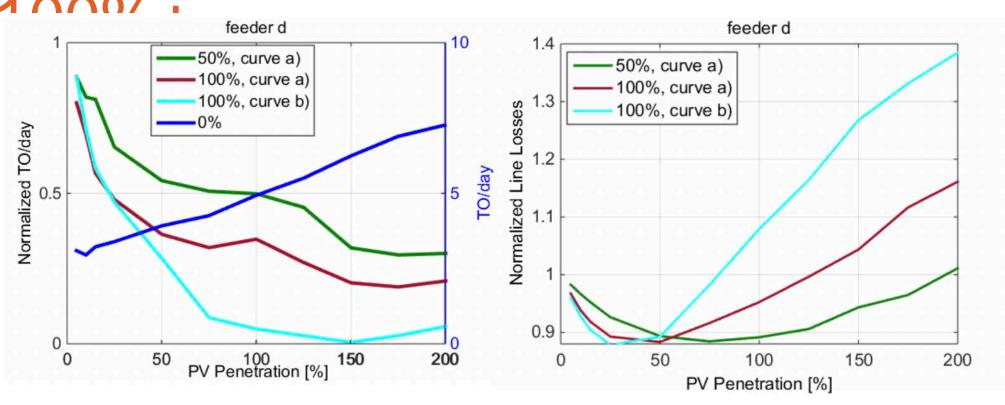
 Demonstrated CA Rule 21 Phase 1 settings changes alleviate grid issues





## DER Circuit Penetration: Safe At

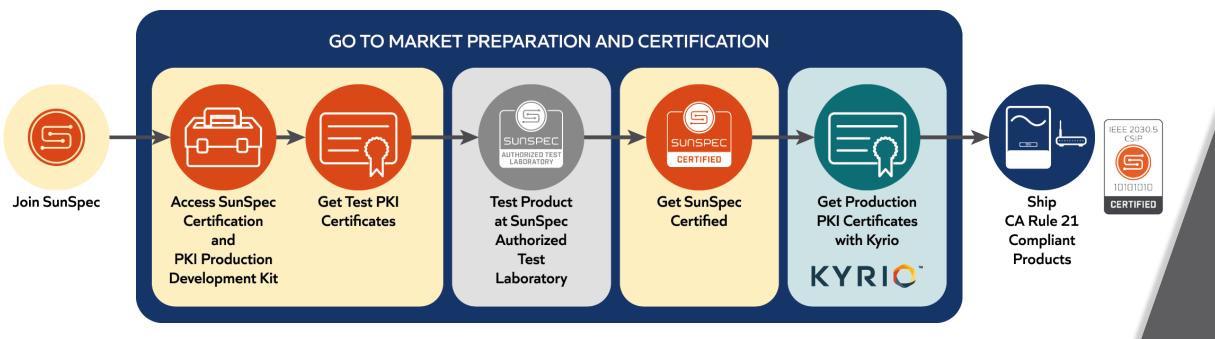




ES 2: Normalized tap operation (left) and line losses (right) as a function of increasing PV penetration. The left image has two y axis. The right axis represents the average tap operations per day of the feeder with increasing PV penetrations. The left axis represents normalized tap operations of the feeder in the presence of SI.

### Cost Efficiency From Standardization





- Standard communication interface eliminates network integration cost
- Standard PKI ensures uniform, low-cost cybersecurity solutions

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